NEWS AND NOTES.

A Summary of Important Events.

MRS. ELIZA BLAINE WALKER, the only sister of James G. Blaine, died at Baltimore, Md., on the 3d.

THE decrease in the public debt during February was \$3,204,975; decrease since June 39, 1884, \$44,126,885.

THE Supreme Court of California has decided that Chinese children must be admitted to the public schools.

During the winter months of 1884-85. just passed, Cincinnati packed 385,435 hegs, against 365,451 the previous season.

Ill., has been tendered and has accepted the position of Commissioner of Pensions. THE resignations of all the Cabinet officers except that of Mr. Teller were referred by Mr. Arthur to President Cleve-

THE crowd in Washington at the inauguration was simply enormous and lodging places commanded "land office"

THE resignations of the old Cabinet officers were accepted by the President on the 6th and their successors took charge on the 7th.

THE Woman's Exhibition at the New Orleans Exposition was formally opened on the 3d. The day was celebrated as

THE second official act of President Cleveland was to put his signature to the commission placing General Grant on the retired list.

THE display of fireworks at Washington the evening of the 4th is said to have excelled anything of the kind ever attempted in this country.

INFORMATION was received at Dallas, Tex., on the 3d that Baum, of cottonswindling notoriety, had been released by the Canada authorities.

THE new Senators and those re-elected were sworn in on the 4th by Vice-President Hendricks, and the Senate of the Forty-ninth Congress convened in extra ses-

Some villain fired a pistol ball into the train bearing the County Democracy of New York while on the outskirts of Washington. The ball passed through a Democrat's hat.

THE Governor-General of Cape Colony informed the President of the Transvaal and Orange Free State, that his government will not violate the independence of either of these States.

GOVERNOR HALE of New Hampshire has appointed Henry W. Blair United States | resumed work. Senator ad interim. Senator Blair's successor will be chosen by the Legislature which assembles in June.

THE Prince of Wales visited the London Stock Exchange on the 2d. He was received with great enthusiasm. The members sang "God Save the Queen" and "God Bless the Prince of Wales."

A COURT-MARTIAL has been ordered to try General Hazen, on the charge of conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline. Meanwhile General Hazen has been suspended, Captain Mills acting as Chief Signal officer.

In Chicago, on the 4th, a meeting of barbed wire men was held, at which it was decided to advance the price of barbed wire one-eighth of a cent per pound. Thick set wire was put at one-eighth over cattle wire. Hog wire was placed at the

In a letter to Senator Hoar, Charles Francis Adams, Jr., denies that he is the mere figure-head for Jay Gould in the management of the Union Pacific Road. The document is a lengthy one, and was called forth by Mr. Hoar's bill in relation to the company.

ONE of the last acts of Secretary Teller was to issue patents for lands in Louisiana, granted in aid of the construction of the New Orleans & Pacific Railroad. These lands, embracing about 700,000 acres, are comprised in what is commonly known as "the backbone grant."

THE Government receipts from all sources for the eight months of the current fiscal year were \$211,095,190, or nearly \$20,000,000 less than for the corresponding eight months in 1884, while the expenditures for the eight months of this year were \$2,500,000 more than in 1884.

A SUPPLEMENTARY treaty with Spain has been concluded. The principal changes are the provisions that the reduction of duties on cigars and tobacco shall be twenty per cent., and the reduc tion in the grade of sugar for free admission from No. 16 Dutch standard to No. 13

THE Australian merchants raising funds for their contingent, caused a feeling of emulation, and leading merchants are disposed, should the Government equip a couple of good regiments, to supplement any grant by raising a patriotic fund to provide for the families and those whom the chances of war may disable.

THE Union Metallic Cartridge Company of Bridgeport, Conn., has received an order from the English Government for 50,-000,000 cartridges, and another order from the Russian Government for 100,000,000 more. These orders are the largest ever received by any concern at one time in the world.

During an operatic performance by the Emma Abbott Company at Little Rock, Ark., on the night of the 6th, some of the scenery took fire. Miss Abbott, who was enacting a dying scene, with great presence of mind, sprang up from her recumbent position, and with a blanket smoth ered the flames, thus averting what for the moment promised to be a terrible panic.

THE Duke of Edinburgh, commander of the channel fleet, made a speech the night of the 5th, in which he said the vessels under his command were fearfully deficient in the equipment required by modern methods of warfare, and he implored the people to vote in favor of appropriating the necessary funds for keeping the existing vessels in a serviceable

THE President sent the following Cabinet nominations to the Senate on the 5th: | deceit and falsehood in his dealings with For Secretary of State, Thomas F. Bay- | England in reference to Ger ard, of Delaware; Secretary of the Treas- in South Africa. ury, Daniel Manning, of New York; Sec- THE Denver- Chamber of Commerce retary of the Interior, L. Q. C. Lamar, of adopted resolutions requesting the new Mississippi; Secretary of War, W. C. Secretary of the Treasury to pay out the Endicott, of Massachusetts; Secretary of silver coin now hoarded in the vaults in the Navy, William C. Whitney, of New order to stop the contraction of the cur-York; Postmaster-General, W. F. Vilas, rency. of Wisconsin; Attorney-General, Augus- THE Cincinnati Price Current figures tus H. Garland, of Arkansas. They were that twelve states that produced sixtynot immediately confirmed on account of seven per cent. of the wheat crop of 1884 the opposition to Mr. Bayard by Senator now have stocks amounting to 110,000,000

XLVIIITH CONGRESS.

In the Senate on the 2d a letter from the Secretary of the Interior was received transmitting the correspondence called in reference to the land frauds in New Mexico. Mr. Hill called attention to the fact that the report was very slow in reaching the Senate, and was also unnecessarily long for so late in the session. An evening session was held and most of the appropriate the session was held and most of the appropriate the session.

ang session was held and most of the appropriation bills were reported from the conferences, and in some instances the two houses were unable to agree on certain amendments, and new conference committees were appointed. The Senate was in session up to a late hour.....In the House very little of a conclusive mature as regards legislation was done. An attempt was made to call up the Lowa conattempt was made to call up the Iowa con-tested election case of Frederick vs. Wilson, but the Republicans refused to vote. Recess

In the Senate on the 3d a great deal of business was transacted, the principal work being upon the appropriation bills, several of which were not only much behind hand in being considered, but the two Houses were also at variance upon many provisions. The conference committees were kept busy all day, and each body seemed to hold out stubbornly. On the Post-office bill the House refusal to accede to the ocean mail appropriation was the subject of much discussion. Mr. Van Wyck depourced the appropriation as a GENERAL JOHN C. BLACK, of Danville, Wyck denounced the appropriation as a subsidy. There was an animated dis-cussion upon the Oklahoma question and al-so upon the river and harbor bill. Up to an

early hour the Senate was still pegging away with a problematical chance of getting through with all the urgent bills pending. In the House but little was done except to disagree upon some of the Senate amendments, and to agree upon others. others. Conference committees were kept very busy, and the Republicans would re-frain from voting in order to break a quorum and thus prevent action on the contested election cases. The House sat until an early hour the morning of the 4th.

THE Senate remained in session all of the night of the 3d and the conference committees were kept busy on the appropriation bills. The substitute river and harbor oill was considered the morning of the 4th, bill was considered the morning of the 4th, but as there seemed to be little chance of a satisfactory solution a motion was finally made and carried to lay the bill on the table. The bill to place General Grant on the retired list and to restore him to his former rank with full pay was passed. A resolution of thanks to Mr. Edmunds, the President of the Senate, protempore, was unanimously adopted, and that gentleman made appropriate remarks. tempore, was unanimously adopted, and that gentleman made appropriate remarks. All of the regular appropr ation bills were disposed of, Mr. Hendricks was sworn in as vice-President and the Senate of the Forty-eighth Congress was declared adjourned sine die. The extra session was called, Mr. Hendricks in the chair, the new Senate remaining in session but a short while..... The House also held an all-night session, and managed to adjust all diff rences with the Senate on the appropriation bills. In the the Senate on the appropriation bills. In the early morning session Mr. Randall moved a suspension of the rules for the passage of the Grant retirement bill. The contested election

case of Frederick vs. Wilson (Iowa) was pending, and an agreement was entered into by which Republicans allowed the latter to come to a vote if the Democrats would support the Grant bill. Mr. Frederick (Demo-crat) was awarded the seat and the Grant bill was pa-sed amid deafening cheers. Resolutions of thanks to Speaker Carlisle were unanimously adopted, and the Speaker made an elongent closing address before de-

claring the adjournment

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

THE French transport, Tonquin, formery City of Paris, came in collision with another transport off Malaga on the 4th and sunk, carrying down twenty-four of the rew. The remainder were rescued.

made an eloquent closing address before de

THE Wabash Railroad has acceded to the demands of the striking machinists in the shops south of Chicago, and they have at Karwin, Austrian Silesia, on the 6th.

THE anniversary of Andrew Jackson's birthday, March 14th, will be Tennessee

day at the New Orleans Exposition. THE Jackson Democratic Club of Columbus, O., attracted great attention at the capital by having a colored man walk in front clad in sky-blue swallow-tail coat. bright red pantaloons and an enormous silver plate on his breast bearing the name

of the organization. THE inauguration of Cleveland and Hendricks attracted the largest crowd to Washington that has gathered there since the grand review of twenty years ago. SHORT Senatorial caucuses of both paries were held at Washington on the 5th.

THE dog show at the New Orleans Exposition was formally opened on the 5th. ADMIRAL COURBET has commenced the capture of rice boats in Chinese waters. A WOMAN took the gold medal of honor

at the Ohio College of Medical Surgery. NATIVES of Alexandria, Egypt, are growing tired of British rule. THE Wabash employes at Ft. Wayne, Ind., struck on the 5th against a reduction

JOSIAH LOCKE, formerly editor of the Indianapolis Journal, dropped dead in the

office of that paper on the 5th. A NUMBER of Oklahoma boomers arrived at Wichita, Kas., on the 5th, in the custody of officers.

Dr. A. G. F. GOERSEN was hanged at Philadelphia on the 5th for poisoning his wife five years ago. He protested his inocence to the last.

THE Illinois Legislature had a stormy time on the 5th over the Senatorial question. No election. AUSTRIA will probably retaliate against

France on account of the duties placed upon cereals. ALTHOUGH the progress of the disease is

not checked, General Grant is reported eeling much better. THE repairs to the House of Commons and Westminster Hall, made necessary by

the recent dynamite explosions, cost \$43,-THE Russian Embassador at London had a conference with Mr. Gladstone on the 5th regarding the Russo-Afghan fron-

tier question. THE President received a great many organizations on the 5th prior to their departure for home, and a number of promnent citizens were among the callers at

A DEPUTY-SHERIFF was fatally shot at Marquette, Mich., on the 5th, while attempting the arrest of a hard character. An attempt was made on the 5th to assassinate Prof. A. J. Esch, Superintendent of German in the public schools of Cleve-

SENATOR GARLAND'S selection for Attorney-General brings out a number of candidates for the Senatorship from Ar-

THE men employed in the Texas Pacific and Missouri Pacific shops at Fort Worth. Tex., quit work on the 5th. Fires in engines were killed, and freight trains side-

Five hundred Oklahoma boomers wer reported in camp at Arkansas City, Kas., on the 5th, and the number rapidly increasing. They expected to start on their raid on the 9th. Troops were awaiting their

THE bill passed in the French Chamber of Deputies on the 5th raising the duties on cereals.

GERMAN newspapers are considerably worked up over the statements in the London papers regarding the charges in connection with the Bismarck-Gladstone complications. A Berlin correspondent of a London

paper charges Bismarck with deliberate

that character shall be acted upon by the bushels exclusive of the visible supply.

THE President has retained the services of O. L. Pruden at the White House as the bearer of executive communications to Congress. Pruden has acted in this

capacity during many administrations. THE total outstanding debt of the United States on March 1st was \$1,405,923,350, of which amount \$1,196,149,050 is interest bearing debt. THE Senate on the 6th, in executive session, unanimously confirmed the Cabinet

nominations sent in the day previously without any further opposition from Senator Riddleberger. For the seven days ended the 6th there were 238 business failures in the United States and 39 in Canada, a total of 277,

was taken until evening, and for an hour or so roll calls and points of no quorum were indulged in. It was a late hour before adjournment was reached.

as compared with 284 the preceding week.

An explosion of gas in Barkewell's new law building at Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 6th, badly shattered the interior of the structure and injured several of the oc-THE New York Central announced the

> reduction of its dividend to one per cent. on the 6th, caused by the great falling off in February earnings. THE Minnesota Legislature adjourned

> sine die on the 6th with its business pretty well cleared up.

KLAUS KEKMA, a Hollander, was arrested at Grand Rapids, Mich., on a requisition from the Netherlands, whence he came about a year ago after forging his father's name to a check for 2,500 guilders. A DESPERATE attempt was made on the 6th, by a prisoner, to kill the presiding judge of the Police Tribunal of Lausanne, Switzerland. The judge escaped injury, but the clerk and usher were badly

wounded. DURING the hanging of Dr. Goersen in Philadelphia, Pa., one condemned murderer died from fright and another was seized with violent convulsions.

In the German Reichstag on the 6th a motion to restore the currency to a bimetalic standard was rejected. MRS. TYLER, widow of ex-President

Tyler, called upon President Cleveland on the 6th. THE report that General Wolseley has been recalled is denied. EDWIN BOOTH denies that he con-

templates retiring from the stage. FOREIGNERS at Ning Po are threatened with massacre by the Chinese. THERE was a large attendance at the

World's Exposition at New Orleans on the Joe Goss, the pugilist, is dying at Boston of Bright's disease.

suffering on account of the scarcity of wa-SEVERAL pool-sellers were fined heavily at New York on the 6th and others were

TROOPS in the vicinity of Suakim are

sentenced to imprisonment. A HORRIBLE accident occurred on the Illinois Central Road eight miles from Grenada, Miss., on the 6th. Three men were killed and a number of passengers

injured. MAMBRINO PATCHEN, the great trotting sire, died at Dr. Herr's farm, near Lexing-

ton, Ky., on the 6th.

GRANVILLE delivered a long speech in the British House of Lords on the 6th on the Bismarck controversy. A TERRIBLE mine explosion was reported

One hundred and forty-seven men were in the mine, and it is not known whether they are saved. WM. CORBIN and John Gaines, of Boone County, Kentucky, fought about the kill-

ing of a dog on the 6th and both were killed. Two persons lost their lives in a hotel fire at Bradford, Pa., on the 6 h, the build-

ing having been ignited by a lamp exple-Indians are making it interesting for settlers on the Crow reservation in Dakota recently thrown open to the public. It is denied that the Chicago, Burling-

ton & Quincy is about to build a sixtymile branch petween Brighton, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo., so as to give the Hannibal & St. Joe connection with St. Louis. HERBERT BISMARCK visited the Prince of Wales on the 6th, and conveyed a com-

munication to the effect that Germany was desirous of maintaining cordial relations with England. SENATOR VAN WYCK has introduced b

resolution to find out all about the "Backbone" land grant in Louisiana. Senator Teller, who issued the papers while in President Arthur's Cabinet, will have a chance to explain. THE Post-office and Custom-house at

Bismarck, Dak., burned on the 6th. T. S. ARTHUR, the well-known author of temperence and other literature, died in Philadelphia, Pa., on the 6th.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

ALL the members of President Cleveland's Cabinet have qualified. THERE were 142 deaths from pneumonia in New York last week.

A NUMBER of Socialists have been expelled from France. GENERAL WOLSELEY telegraphs that his eyesight is unaffected and that his health

THE first meeting of the American congress of churches will be held at Hartford, Conn., early in May.

THE first official act of the new Secretary of War was to countersign the commission of General Grant.

THERE is an epidemic of measles at Montreal, Can., and the public schools will probably have to be closed.

THERE is a reign of terror at Negaunee Mich., on account of the death of Deputy Sheriff Kohl, who was shot by Patsy Benan. The hard characters of both sexes must go.

THE British House of Commons postponed until after the Easter holidays Mr. Read's motion to censure the Government for the condition of the navy. GENERAL HATCH has stationed his

troops to meet the Oklahoma boomers, who expected to advance on "the promised GOVERNOR LOWRY of Mississippi has

appointed General E. C. Walthall successor to Mr. Lamar as United States Sena-THE Russian Government has decided to

send 35,000 soldiers into Central Asia from Roughs broke up a meeting of the Sal vation Army at Chicago on the 8th, there being a hand-to-hand fight in which the

shouters got the worst of it. GERMAN merchants in the East have sent a protest to their Government against the French Government's declaring rice a contraband of war.

GENERAL GRANT takes some nourishment, but his digestive organs are so weak that much of the strength derived is lost. His condition is critical.

THE North German Gazette declares that the difficulty between England and Russia is not acute enough to require the intervention of a third power. JUSTIN MCCARTHY has severed his con-

attacks made upon the Prince of Wales by O'Brien, editor of the paper. THE President has notified his private secretary that he does not propose to see persons who call in regard to appointments,

as he is desirous that all applications of

head of the department to which they be-THIRTY horses perished in a stable destroyed by fire at Providence, R. I.. on the

MISSOURI STATE NEWS.

THE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate on the 28th a bare quorum was present, and not much was done. The Committee on Criminal Jurisprudence of fered a substitute for the bill providing for the building of a branch Penitentiary, and making the inspectors of the Penitentiary the commissioners to locate and build the ch prison......In the House bills were duced: Requiring Railroads to post schedules of freight rates at their depots; regulating the employment of minors in mercantile establishments; making Mayors of cities of the fourth classex-officio Justices of the Peace. A joint resolution was intro-duced relating to indemnifying property-owners in Jefferson City should the capital be removed to Sedalia. The bill providing that school teachers shall only be entitled to pay for one holiday in the year—Thanksgiv-ing—was reconsidered and passed. The gen--was reconsidered and passed. The gen eral appropriation bill was ordered

In the Senate on the 2d among the bills introduced were: Authorizing towns and cities to license the selling of wine, beer and other mild drinks between the hours of 4 and 11 p. m. on Sundays; for the relief of Bollinger County; to establish a board of examiners to license practioners of medicine and surgery. After ordering a large number of bills to engrossment the Senate adjourned.....In the House, the bill to establish a State Industrial School was adversely reported; also the libel code bill by the St. Louis har, and the bill regarding bank the St. Louis bar, and the bill regarding bank officers and others as option dealers. Among bills introduced were: Providing for Reform Schools in cities of 10,000 inhabitants; to protect owners of houses against contractors. Among bills passed were: Holding owners of mines hable for damages to employes; prohibiting the employment of children under four een in certain occupations, under cer-

tain conditions. In the Senate on the 3d the bill authorizing the erection of Court-houses and jails in counties under certain conditions was passed. A bill was introduced to prohibit Mayors and Aldermen of cities of the fourth hass from holding any other offices. In com-mittee of the whole the school text-book bill was discussed at length. Messrs. Ball. McGinnis, Parcher, Farris and others spoke A motion to strike out the enacting clause was lost. After further discussion the committee rose and the Senate adjourned. In the House a joint resolution was introduced providing for the submission of a constitutional amendment to prohibit the election of any one to office who had ever been intoxiany one to office who had ever been intoxi-cated, and punishing officers who "get full." Among bills introduced were: Exempting onds of the State of Missouri from taxation; amend no the fish law; requiring dealers in deadly drearms to take out a license. The bill regulating telegraphic charges was ordered engross d. The St. Louis firemen's

relief bill was passed. In the Senate on the 4th a letter was presented in which grave charges were made against the management of the Lunatic Asylum at Fulton. The bill creating the office of back tax collector for St. Louis was favorably reported. At noon a recess was taken until 2:30 p. m., in honor of the inauguration of a Democratic President. When the Mc-Grath-Davission contest was taken up a resolution to go into the ballot-boxes was adopted after a long debate......ln the House a bill was introduce I to create the office of financial agent for the Peniten tiary. The Reform school bill was favorably reported. The Crittenden sonvenir bill was amended so as to read \$1 instead of \$100. The bill increasing the salaries of Circuit Judge: was indefinitely postponed. Among the bills passed were: Forbidding the sale of liquor in less quantities than one gailon at place where the same is manufactured; providing for the transfer of cases from appellate courts to the Supreme Court; perfecting the statutes relating to the matter of filing de

murrers in civil actions. In the Senate on the 5th a bill was introduced appropriating \$50,000 to enlarge the Capitol building. A message was received from the Governor vetoing the bill exempting counties from the payment of State taxes for 1885. Among new bills introduced were: Appropriating \$.7,500 for the relief of the counties before referred to in the bill ve-toed; regulating live stock shipments by its own text-books. Among other bills passed were: Amending the law relating to cities of the second class; repealing the law taxing dogs.... In the House among bills introduced were: Requiring assessors to carry a stamp; requiring appel ants in the Supreme and Appelate courts to give ten days' notice to respondents, etc. Substitute bills were reported cutting down the University appropriations for repairs to \$25,000, and the Agricultural College farm appropriation to \$20,600. The general appro priation bill was passed. A motion that the House adjourn on March 18th was adopted The resolution in reference to removing the

capital was debated, and was lost by a vote In the Senate on the 6th, among bills introduced were: Appropriating \$25,000 for the completion of additions to the State University buildings at Columbia; to equalize the rate of interest to be paid upon the school funds of the State. The bill to repeal the St. funds of the State. The bill to repeal the St. Louis Sunday law was made special order for the 10th. There was a long discussion on the Senate bill regulating freight rates on railreads...... In the House among the bills introduced were: Exempting architects from paying licenses; permitting each school district to select its own text-books. Among bills passed were: Fixing the statute of limitation on liens, deeds of trust and mortgages at ten years, and of trust and mortgages at ten years; au-thorizing the erect on of Court-houses and fails at other place; than county seats; to protect the property of bottlers; in reference to organized corporations; requiring parties owning stock in building and loan associations to return same to the assessor

at cash value.

Miscellaneous Items. By the explosion of a boiler in the Chicago Grain Company's elevator at St. Joe, John Link was killed.

The State Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic was held at Kansas City last week, every Post in the State being represented.

In the Criminal Court at Lexington James Crouch, for committing an assault upon William Downs, with intent to kill was fined \$1,000.

John Link, who was struck by a piece of steam pipe from the elevator boiler which exploded in St. Jose; h a few days ago. died of his injuries.

At Wallace, Buchanan County, a few days ago, a young man named Anderson was di-covered dead in bed with a revolver in one hand and brains all over the pillow. He had been on a spree for several days.

The ninth annual convention of the Misouri Institute of Homospathy was held last week in St. Louis with a good attendance of members. Dr. W. D. Foster, of Kansas City, President of the society, occupied the chair.

A few days since an unknown woman committed suicide by jumping from the St. Louis bridge. After taking the fatal leap she floated for fully 200 feet before

The Busch Zouaves, of St. L uis, covered themselves with glory at Washington. Their trip extended to Baltimore, where they were royally entertained in company with the Topeka (Kas.) F.ambeau Club.

Winter's back-bone is broken. A sensation was created in the St. Louis jail a few days ago by the baptism of Charlie Wilson, the murderer of William David, mate of the steamer Fannie Tatum. The rite was performed by the Rev. Thos. Jefferson, accompanied by half a hundred

dusky brethren and sisters. Louis Gardner, residing eight miles southwest of Sedalia, has been arrested and lodged in jail for the utterance of four bogus checks. He has already confessed to the crime. A warrant is also in hand for the arrest of John Shelton for a like crime, but he had not yet been appre-

hended. There was \$2,720,988.38 in the State Treasury February 28th.

Wm. A. Lafeyth, the medical student who shot Wm. Ullman at St. Joseph re- several minutes was filled with the wildcently, proves to be an ex-convict. He est shouts. nection with United Ireland, because of the was sent up from St. Louis in 1882 for The President-elect at a sign from

INAUGURATED.

President Arthur It Was, President Cleveland It Is.

An Inspiring Demonstration of the Beauties of Our Form of Government-The Inaugural Address-The Parade, Ball, Etc.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4.-The culmination of the National demonstration in honor of the President of the United States occurs to-day. Preparations for the inaugural festivities on the grandest scale ever known were complete last night. Nothing but a fine day was last night. Nothing but a fine day was desired to bring out the realization of the fondest hopes of the thousands who are here to participate. The weather bureau's predictions were verified with the rising sun, and the day opened with bright and beautiful weather.

The skill and ingenuity of the decorator had been tested to the utmost, and every public building, the hotels and many of the residences show evidences nue from the President's mansion to the Capitol, a distance of more than a mile, is one stretch of banners, bunting, flags and streamers. The demonstration is unprecedented in magnificence and unrivaled in magnitude.

The city was astir early, and by nine o'clock martial airs could be heard in every direction. Civic and military organizations were marching to their respective rendezvous and streams of people were pushing their way to the line of

Before nine o'clock the tide of people flowing to the Capitol was one flood. Around the building all was animation and bustle. Crowds of persons not fortunate enough to secure tickets of admission to the Senate, lounged listlessly about as if the coveted admission were to be won by patient and purposeless waiting. The number of passes issued. however, was not small, each Senator receiving five and each Representative

As soon as the doors were opened the galleries of the Senate rapidly filled. Many holding tickets of admission to the Senate wing, but not to the galleries,

filled the windows and corridors. Between nine and ten o'clock the military organizations began assembling on the cross streets of the Capitol Park, where they are to remain until after the President-elect has delivered his inaugural address. The sight of marching troops ascending Capitol Hili from -all directions was a grand one, and the different strains of music from the many bands had an inspiring effect on the mul-

titudes. At 10:30, the space at the east main entrance to the Capitol was literally packed with human beings. Many persons took positions on the steps of the House wing as early as seven o'clock in tribute from the earnings of labor or the order to have a good view of the proceed-ings. Nearly as far as the eye could lie extravagance begets extravagance among ings. Nearly as far as the eye could reach from the Capitol in all directions

the streets and avenues were crowded with military and social organizations. Both sides of Pennsylvania avenue from Eighteenthth street to the Capitol were lined with a surging mass of humanity. The stands erected along the route were crowded, and the greatest enthusiasm

prevailed. At half past ten o'clock the Senate Committee called at the White House, and with President Arthur, drove to the Arlington Hotel, where Mr. Cleveland was in readiness. Mr. Cleveland occupied the left seat. Beside him sat Mr. Arthur, and in a seat facing them were Senators Ransom and Sherman, members of the Senate Committee. The carriage was an open barouche, drawn by four white horses in silve-mounted harness and with white reins. Following them came Mr. Hen-

dricks and Senator Hawley and the Democratic Committee in carriages. Promptly at 10:35 o'clock the procession, headed by a squad of police, started for the Capitol, Major-General Slocum

chief marshal, in command. The first division, composed of United States district troops, followed as a military escort to the Capitol. The march to the Capitol was an uninterrupted ovation to the incoming President the cheers of thousands of voices continually resounding about his carriage. Frequently Mr. Cleveland responded by lifting his hat. And so without incident or mishap, the Presidential party and escort reached the

The Chaplain here offered a prayer of unconscionable length, at the close of which Mr. Hendricks delivered a few opening remarks in a voice which though low was clear and audible. He said: "It was some years since he was connected with the Senate and he might not at first be so familiar with its rules as he should be, and he would have to lean upon the indulgence of Senators." He added: "The Senate is now in session by virtue a proclamation of the President of the United

States, which the Secretary will now The Chief Clerk read the proclamation. The Vice-President then called on newy elected Senators, whose credentials

were on file, to advance four at a time and take the oath. This ceremony over, the Vice-President called for the reading of the order of the inauguration ceremonies, and the entire assembly adjourned to the central portico to witness the final ceremony of making Grover Cleveland President of the United States. Then was witnessed the majesty of the American theory of government; the simplest, yet grandest; the quietest, yet most imposing scene that the records of the world can show. The chief ruler of a great nation resigned his power, laid down his sceptre and returned to private life without a murmur. or perhaps a thought otherwise. His successor modestly took up the reins of authority and quietly assumed the sovereignty delegated to him by the voice of his fellows. Such a scene was never witnessed in any other country. The spectacle was a grand one. The immense platform, built out from the Central port co was literally packed with representative men. In front, stretching from the extreme northern to the extreme southern limits of the Capitol building and eastward from the portico to Fifth or Sixth streets, southwest, the crowd was packed closely together. A least a hundred thousand people were there. It was a sight

the magnitude of which was never before witnessed in Washington. At half-past twelve the President-elect. accompanied by President Arthur was escorted to the platform by the Committee of Arrangements. When the immense throng caught sight of him the air for

cell-mate. Uliman is better and stands a small show of recovery.

Sedalia has offered to donate forty acres of land and \$300,000 in cash to the State if the capital is removed to that city.

The Governor has offered a reward of \$250 for the arrest and conviction of Lane Britton, charged with killing Aaron Davis and Gideon Davis, in Jasper County, in June, 1883.

There were 886 births and 558 deaths in St. Louis in February.

The Boulet in sugural address; and defense of this small show of recovery.

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There were 886 births and 558 deaths in St. Louis in February.

The military organizations taking part in the procession, with the exception of the detachments which escorted the President to the Capitol, according to official programme, formed in the streets east of the Capitol building, where they remained until the President concluded his luaulist t

to strengthen my resolution to engage every faculty and effort in the promotion of their welfare. Amid the din of party strife the people's choice was made, but its attendant circumstances have demonstrated a new strength and safety of government by the people. In each succeeding

onstrated a new strength and safety of government by the people. In each succeeding year it more clearly appears that our Democratic principles need no apology, and that in its fearless and laithful application is to be found the surest guaranty of good government. But the best results in the operation of a government is where every citizen has a share, largely depend upon the proper limitation of purely partisan zeal and effort and a correct appreciation of the time when the heat of the partisian should be merged in the patriotism of tisan should be merged in the patriotism of

he citizen.
To-day the Executive branch of the Government is transferred to new keeping, but this is still the Government of the people, and should be none the less the object of affectionate solicitude. At this hour, animosi-ties, political strife, bitterness of partisan defeat, and the execution of partisan triumph should be supplanted by acquesence in the tional destiny, we shall deserve to realize all the benefits which our happy form of government can bestow.

On this auspicious occasion we may well renew the piedge of our devotion to the Constitution, which, launched by the founders of the republic, and consecrated by their prayers and particular devotion, has for almost acressing devoting has for almost a

ers and patriotic devotion, has for almost a century borne the hopes and aspirations of of his workmanship. Pennsylvania aveperils of domestic strife and vicissitudes. By the father of his country our Constitution was commended for adoption as the "result of a spirit of amity and equal concessions."
In that same spirit, it should be administered, in order to promote the lasting welfare of the country and insure the full measure of its priceless benefits to us and to those priceless penefits to us and to those who will succeed to the blessings of our na-tional life. The large variety of diverse tional life. The large variety of diverse and competing interests, subject to Federal control, persistently seeking recognition of their claims, need give us no fear that the "greatest good to the greatest number" will fail to be accomplished, it in the halls of National legislation that spirit of amity and mutual concession shall prevail, in which the Constitution had its birth. If this involves the supergrader or postponement of private Constitution had its birth. If this involves the surrender or postponement of private interests, and the abandonment of local advantages, compensation will be found in the assurance that thus the common interest is subserved and the general welfare advanced. In the discharge of my official duty I shall endeavor to be guided by a just and unstrained construction of the Constitution, a careful observance of the distinction between the powers ance of the distinction between the parameter and granted to the Federal Government and those reserved to the States or to the people. by a cautious appreciation of those functions which by the Constitution and laws have been especially assigned to the Executive Government. But he who takes the oath to-day to preserve, protect and de-fend the Constitution of the United States only assumes a solemn colligation which every patriotic citizen on farm, in workshop, y marts of trade and everywhere

> oath, my countrymen, is yours; the Government you have chosen him to administer for a time is yours; the suffrage which executes the will of free men is yours, the laws and entire scheme of our civil rule, from the town meeting to the State capitols, and Na-tional Capitol is yours. Your every voter as surely as your Chief Magistrate, is under the same high sancis under the same high sanc tion, and though in different sphere exercises a public trust. Nor is this all Every citizen owes to the country a vigilant watch and close scrutiny of its public servants and a far and reasonable estimate of his fidelity and usefulness. Thus is the people's will impressed upon the whole frame-work in civil polity—municipal, State and Federal. And this is the price of our interty and the inspiration of our faith in the Republic. It is the duty of those serving the people in public places to closely limit public expenditures to the actual needs of the Government economically administered; because this bounds the right of the Government to exact tribute from the gardines of larger or the the people. We should never be assumed of simplicity and prudential economies, which are best suited to the operations of a republican form of government, and most compatible with the mission of the American

Those who are selected for a limited time

to manage public affairs are still of the peo-

The Constitution, which prescribes his

ple, and may do much by their example to encourage, consistently with the dignity of their official functions, that plain way of life, which among fellow citizens aids integrity and promotes thrift and prosperity. The genius of our institutions and the needs of the people in the home life and the attention demanded for the settlement and development of the resources of vast territory dictate a scrapulous ance of any departure from that simple policy commended by the history and tradipolicy commended by the history and tradi-tions and the prosperity of our Republic. It is the policy of Independence, layored by our position, and defended by our known love of justice, and by our power; it is the policy of peace, suitable tojour interests, littisthe policy of neutrality, rejecting any share in foreign broils and ambitions upon other continents and repelling intrusion here; it is the policy of Monroe, Washington, Jefferson: "Peace, commerce and honest triendship of Monroe, Washington, Jefferson:
"Peace, commerce and honest triendship
with all nations, entangling alliances with
none." A due regard for the interests and
prosperity of all the people demands that
our finances shall be established upon such
a sound basis as shall seeme the safety and a sound basis as shall secure the safety and confidence of business interests; make the wages of labor sure and steady; that our system of revenue be so adjusted as to relieve the people from unnecessary taxation, having due regard to the interests of capital invested and the workingmen employed in American industries, and preventing the ac American industries, and preventing the accumulation of a surplus in the Treasury to tempt extravagance and waste. Care for the property of the Nation, and for the needs of future set 'lers, re quire that the public domain should be protected from purioning schemes and unlawful occupations. The conscience of the people demands that the Indians within our boundaries shall be fairly

and honestly treated as the wards of the Government, and the reducation and civilization promoted with a view to their ult mate citizenship.
Polygamy in the Territories is destructive of the fam ly relation and offensive to the moral sense of the civilized world, and should be repressed. The laws should be rigidly enforced which prohibit the immigra tion of a service class to compete with American labor, with no intention of acquiring citizenship, and bringing with them and retain ng habits and customs repugnant to our civilization.

The people demand reform in the administion of the Government and the application of tusiness principles to public affairs. As means to this end, civil service reform should be in good faith enforced. Our citizens have a right to protection from incompetency in public employes who hold places solely as the reward of partisan service, and from the corrupting influence or those who promise, and the methods of those who expect such rewards. And those who worthily seek pub lic emp. oyment have a right to insist that merit and competency shall be recognized instead of party subserviency on the surrender of honest political belief.

In administering a Government pledged to do equal and exact justice to all men, there should be no pretext for anxiety touching the pretection of the freedment in their

the protection of the freedmen in their rights, or security in the enjoyment of their privileges under the Constitution and its amendments. Discussion as to their fitness for the place accorded to them as American citizens, is unprofitable, except as it suggests the necessity for improvement. The fact that they are citizens entitles them to all its rights, and that relation charges them with all the duties, obligations and responsibilities. These topics and the constant and ever varying wants of an active and enterprising population may well receive the atention and patriotic endeavor of all who make and execute Federal laws. Our duties privileges under the Constitution and its make and execute Federal laws. Our duties are practical and call for industrious application and intelligent perception of the claims of public office and above all, a firm determination by united action to give all the people the full benefits of the best form

f government ever vouchsafed to man. Let us not trust human effort alone; out humbly acknowledging the power and good-ness of Almighty God, who presides over the destinies of nations, and who has at all

At every pause the multitude applauded. Cleveland spoke in a clear, strong voice, which could be distinctly heard by all within reasonable distance. He concluded his address at 12:53, when the oath of office was administered by Chief Justice Waite. But little time was lost after the ceremony before the President re-entered the Capitol, and proceeded to his carriage and thence to his quadrennial residence, the Executive Mausion.

The Senate returned to its chamber,

The crowd slowly dispersed to swell

the immense hosts fast gathering on

Pennsylvania avenue.

THE INAUGURAL BALL.

Marshal

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5 .- By the time the doors of the new Pension Building were thrown open, the wide asphaltum streets for squares around presented an animated scene. Carriages rushed in from every direction to the entrance where their occupants would enter the vast building. Judiciary Square, upon the northern side of which the new Pension Building is

over the route arranged by the Chief

located, was alive with people. Upon entering the building a dazzling sight presented itself, while throughout the impress the ball-room the strains of the world when the ball-room the strains of the world when the strains of the world when the strains of the world when the strains of the str

the scene. Once inside the building, all was a whirl of excitement and gaiety. The appearance of the ball-room baffles description. It is so immense—116x376 feet; and lighted by a hundred colossal candles, otherwise Siemen gas burners, with trailing steamers of National colors sweeping from nave to nave; with pillars and posts and balconies covered with bunting; with entrances to scores of rooms on the first floor beautifully draped and arched with rich and heavy damask, and handsome curtains gatherel in rich folds; with the walls entirely hid by bunting as a background for shields and elegant silk flags, and with the bright gigantic circular pillars, seven feet in diameter, which support the roof, rising upwards a hundred eet, all tastefully wrapped and completely hid with drapery and evergreens; and with the crowd promenading below, all combined, presented to view a picture most beautiful indeed. of National colors sweeping from nave to

In the early hours of the promenade concert, when the guests were compara-tively few and the Marine Band played slow and stately marches, the vistas between the massive pillars gave the impression of some vast cathedral. But that was only a passing aspect, which quickly changed into one of the brightest anima-

In the President's reception room a chair decorated with flowers under a magnifi-cent floral canopy had been prepared for the President, and the whole room was festooned with smilax, whilst round the walls and at the north end of the main hali floral designs of large size and beautiful elaboration of detail were placed, typifying the different executive departments of the Government. For instance, a ship, the hull composed of doubly violets, the hull composed of doubly violets, the masts and sails of roses set in a background of marquettes, represented the Navy Department. Keys and a massive safe all in flowers represented the Treasury. A stamped envelope of flowers addressed the Post-office. An open law-book with the motto "Fiat Justitia," the Depart-

ment of Justice, and so on. With regard to toilets the greatest variety was observable. Many of the vast crowds of strangers visiting the city carried "Jeffersonian simplicity" to an ex-treme, and came to the ball without the slightest pretense at evening costumes, while on the other hand many of the toilets displayed excelled in richness and beauty anything ever before seen in this city, where magnificent dressing is often parried to excess. At twenty-five minutes after ten o'clock

away President Cieveland, muffled in a heavy brown overcoat, entered the build-ing with a gratfied smile on his face, close-ly followed by Secretary McCulloch, and at once proceeded to the reception room, where he was afterward joined by the other members of the Cabinet. Ex-President Arthur, Secretary Fre-linghuysen, Secretary Teller and many other prominent Republican officials also eleven o'clock President Cleveland. fol-

the band struck up "Hail to the Chief,"

and a few minutes after the last notes died

and wife, promenaded around the ball room, stopping occasionally and chatting with friends. About 11:30 o'clock the President left the ball room and repaired to his new home. Vice-President Hendricks rehome. Vice-President Hendricks re-mained a while longer. Dancing then fairly began, and was kept up at intervals until a late hour.

lowed by Mr. and Mrs. Manning, Vice-

President Hendricks and Colonel Lamonte

HINDOO PHYSICIANS. The Simple and Skilful Way in Which They Treat Diseases.

Regarding the native treatment of

diseases, one of the most curious things I ever witnessed was a half-clad native shouting: "Does any one want back his sight? One rupee, only!" as if he were hawking fruits or sweetmeats; and, to my astonishment, a patient soon presented himself to be operated on for cataract. There and then, standing in the bazaar, the itinerent oculist took out his pen-knife and performed the operation in a few minutes, bound up the man's eyes, and telling him to keep in the dark for a fortnight, received his fee of one rupee and shouted his war-cry for more patients. The operaion was almost unvaryingly successful; one instance among my servants being a woman of eighty, who had charge of my fowl house, and had for many a day been sightless, except to distinguish light from darkness, and who in this way was successfully operated upon. Besides this operator are bone-setters and medical-rubbers, male and female, especially represented by the hereditary low-caste accoucheuse of each village, whose skill in shampooing is such an aid in her lowly calling, as the natives regard it, as to supplant much of the useless medicine and enforced rest of more civilized countries, and save endless mischief and suffering to her sex. What skill they have is, of course, almost purely traditional. None of the science of the world of British usage has yet altered in the slightest degree either the customs of the native or his horror of the idea of male physicians for women, especially in certain ailments, and their wonder of our obtuseness and disregard of propriety on so delicate a point. To supply a vacancy so long unfilled, lady doctors have now appeared on the scene, who, it is hoped by reaching the zenanas, may reach the real source through which a higher enlightenment in India is possible. An immense field is open to them along with every encouragement; and were but some of the many young ladies at home, who are straining health for a future pittance in one or other of the spheres of teaching, to turn their attention in this direction, they would find an opening of wider and greater utiliyt before them and a prospect of large and rapid emolument. - Chamber's

Century, comes to the rescue of America from her defamers He says that, until he visited the United States, he lrad never seen a people with institutions thoroughly suited to them. He praises the good sense of a nation which has not invented distinctions in classes, and believes the general condition of America to be better than that of England. English society, he holds, can only be reformed by abolishing the aristocracy. When we consider the misfortunes which now beset England-the dynamiters, the Mahdi, forging a check. He was given away by a cell-mate. Uliman is better and stands a small show of recovery.

Sedalia has offered to donate forty acres

Senator Sherman, arose and with uncovered head, began the insugural address: accompanied by the diplomatic corps in a body. Mr. Hendricks took the chair, but without transacting any business, the same to hold up to the eyes of the Britanna and seal by the oath shout to supplement and seal by the oath shout transacting any business, the lands are companied by the diplomatic corps in a body. Mr. Hendricks took the chair, but without transacting any business, the lands are companied by the diplomatic corps in a body. Mr. Hendricks took the chair, but without transacting any business, the lands are companied by the diplomatic corps in a body. Mr. Hendricks took the chair, but without transacting any business, the lands are companied by the diplomatic corps in a body. Mr. Hendricks took the chair, but without transacting any business, the lands are companied by the diplomatic corps in a body. Mr. Hendricks took the chair, but without transacting any business, the lands are companied by the diplomatic corps in a body. Mr. Hendricks took the chair, but without transacting any business, the lands are companied by the diplomatic corps in a body. Mr. Hendricks took the chair, but the companied by the diplomatic corps in a body. Mr. Hendricks took the chair, but the companied by the diplomatic corps in a body. Mr. Hendricks took the chair, but the companied by the diplomatic corps in a body. Mr. Hendricks took the chair, but the companied by the diplomatic corps in a body. Mr. Hendricks took the chair, but the companied by the diplomatic corps in a body. Mr. Hendricks took the chair, but the companied by the diplomatic corps in a body. Mr. Hendricks took the chair, but the companied by the diplomatic corps in a body. Mr. Hendricks took the chair, but the companied by the diplomatic corps in a body. Mr. Hendricks took the chair, but the companied by the companied by the diplom

-Matthew Arnold, in the Nineteenth

Journal.